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# OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

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H.B. 228  
134<sup>th</sup> General Assembly

## Bill Analysis

**Version:** As Introduced

**Primary Sponsor:** Rep. Roemer

Michael Hinel, Attorney

### SUMMARY

- Requires the Department of Taxation to develop and maintain a web portal that will be used to securely exchange information with municipalities for the purpose of the Department administering municipal net profits taxes.
- Extends the annual deadline for a taxpayer to opt into or out of remitting those taxes to the state.
- Requires the Tax Commissioner to notify municipalities of the taxpayers that have opted into or out of remitting those taxes to the state.
- Requires a municipality to report certain information about the affiliates of taxpayers opting into remitting those taxes to the state if the taxpayer and affiliates file consolidated returns.
- Modifies the deadline by which a municipality must provide taxpayer information to the Department when a taxpayer opts into remitting those taxes to the state.
- Gives the Commissioner discretion on whether to withhold municipal net profits tax collections from a municipality that fails to comply with reporting requirements.
- Requires a taxpayer's municipal net profits tax refund to be offset only by outstanding debt or liabilities related to those taxes.
- Repeals a provision invalidated by the Ohio Supreme Court authorizing the Tax Commissioner to retain 0.5% of all municipal net profits taxes the Commissioner collects.

### DETAILED ANALYSIS

#### State administration of the municipal net profits tax

Under continuing law, a business subject to municipal income taxes on the basis of the business's net profits may either report and remit these taxes separately to each taxing

municipality or, beginning in 2018, elect to report and remit all municipal net profits taxes to the Department of Taxation, which ultimately directs the revenue to the appropriate taxing municipality. The bill makes several changes to the manner in which the state collects and administers municipal net profits taxes. First, the bill requires the Department of Taxation to develop and maintain a web portal that will be used by the Department and municipalities that levy income taxes to securely share information for the purpose of the Department administering those taxes. Second, the bill modifies several deadlines and reporting requirements respecting state-administered municipal net profits taxes. Third, the bill modifies the procedures for refunds and the distribution of revenue from such taxes.

### **Web portal information sharing**

The bill requires the Department of Taxation to develop and maintain a web portal that will be used to securely exchange information with municipalities for the purpose of the Department administering the municipal net profits tax. The Tax Commissioner must establish the procedures by which municipalities may access the portal and the format in which information must be submitted. If, for any reason, the portal is unavailable, the Department and municipalities must share information by another secure means. The Commissioner may extend, by up to 45 days, the deadline to provide any information that is required to be, or would have been, shared through the portal.

The portal may, if the Commissioner chooses, also be used for the administration of the municipal income tax for electric light companies and local exchange telephone companies or for reporting, as required under continuing law, income tax collections and refunds by each municipality that levies an income tax to the Commissioner.<sup>1</sup>

The bill authorizes the Tax Commissioner to adopt rules necessary to administer the portal.<sup>2</sup> The portal must be available for use by the provision's effective date, and the Commissioner must continue to add functionality to the portal until the portal is capable of handling the exchange of all information necessary for the Department's administration of municipal net profits taxes.<sup>3</sup>

### **Taxpayer election**

The bill extends the deadline for a taxpayer to opt into or out of reporting and remitting municipal net profits taxes to the state from the first day of the third month after the beginning of the taxpayer's taxable year to the 15<sup>th</sup> day of the fourth month of that year. Under continuing law, the election applies to the taxable year for which it is made, but automatically renews for each ensuing taxable year until the election is terminated by the taxpayer.

The bill also requires the Tax Commissioner to notify municipalities, at least quarterly, of the taxpayers that have opted into or out of the state-administered collection of such taxes.

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<sup>1</sup> R.C. 718.841(A) to (D).

<sup>2</sup> R.C. 718.841(E).

<sup>3</sup> Section 4.

The Commissioner must also provide to all municipalities that levy income tax on or after January 1, 2018, a list of the taxpayers that have opted into remitting taxes with the state, which must be made available through the portal. This list must include certain identifying taxpayer information, including taxpayers' names, addresses, and federal employee identification numbers.<sup>4</sup>

### **Information reported to Tax Commissioner**

Under continuing law, once a municipal corporation is informed that a taxpayer has elected to remit municipal net profits taxes to the state, the municipal corporation must submit to the Commissioner certain taxpayer information, including any net operating loss carry forwards, credits, overpayments, and any other relevant information.

The bill requires such information to be reported to the Commissioner within 90 days after the taxpayer files its final return directly with the municipality or within 15 days after the end of the taxable year for which the taxpayer made the initial election. Under current law, such information must be reported within 90 days after a municipality receives notice that the taxpayer has made that election. The bill also requires municipalities to report such information for any affiliates of that taxpayer if the taxpayer and those affiliates file consolidated returns.

Under current law, if a municipality fails to timely report such information, the Commissioner must inform the Director of Budget and Management to withhold 50% of the municipal net profits tax revenue collected by the Department and owed to that municipality. The bill authorizes, rather than requires, the Commissioner to withhold tax collections from a municipality that fails to comply with reporting requirements and gives the Commissioner discretion to withhold less than 50% of those collections.<sup>5</sup>

### **Annual returns**

Under current law, if a taxpayer opting to remit municipal net profits tax with the state has multiple taxable years beginning in one calendar year, the taxpayer must aggregate the information necessary to compute the tax for all such years onto one annual return. The bill removes this requirement, and, as a result, requires a taxpayer to file a single return for each taxable year, as with the federal, state, and locally administered municipal income taxes.<sup>6</sup>

The bill also aligns the definition of "taxable year" for businesses opting into state-administered taxes with the definition that applies to businesses not making that election, i.e., the taxpayer's taxable year is the same year for federal income tax purposes.<sup>7</sup> Under current law, the taxable year for a taxpayer reporting and remitting municipal net profits taxes is not

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<sup>4</sup> R.C. 718.80(B).

<sup>5</sup> R.C. 718.80(C).

<sup>6</sup> R.C. 718.85(A).

<sup>7</sup> R.C. 718.01(T), not in the bill.

explicitly aligned with the corresponding federal taxable year and may include multiple taxable years beginning in the same calendar year that are aggregated as described above.<sup>8</sup>

## Refunds

Under continuing law, if a taxpayer overpays the municipal net profits taxes required to be remitted to the state, the Department of Taxation may either refund the overpayment or credit the amount against the taxpayer's future municipal net profits tax liability. However, current law requires that any refund of state-administered municipal net profits taxes be offset by any outstanding tax debt owed to the state. The bill allows these refunds to be offset by only those tax debts related to municipal net profits taxes and not debts for other taxes levied or administered by the state.<sup>9</sup>

## Allocation of revenue to Tax Commissioner

The bill repeals a provision that allocates 0.5% of revenue from state-administered municipal net profits tax receipts to a Department of Taxation administrative fund for the purpose of funding the Department's costs in administering those taxes. This codifies a recent Ohio Supreme Court decision that found this allocation to be unconstitutional.<sup>10</sup>

## Application date

The bill's modifications apply to municipal taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022.<sup>11</sup>

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## HISTORY

Action	Date
Introduced	03-23-21

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<sup>8</sup> R.C. 718.81.

<sup>9</sup> R.C. 718.83 and 5703.77.

<sup>10</sup> R.C. 718.85(B). See *Athens v. McClain*, 2020-Ohio-5146 (2020).

<sup>11</sup> Section 3.